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### Dr. Depew and His Turkish Policy.

We read with little surprise in the columns of a yellow contemporary the bloodthirsty advice which the junior giving to the President. Under the head, "'Batter Down Old Beirut!' Cries and unwise. Senator DEPEW," that statesman is represented as urging the Administration to bombard Beirut-to "batter the walls presses it; or, at the very least, "if more temperate measures should be deemed advisable," to force the passage of the Dardanelles and menace Constantinople itself with American battleships.

Senator Depew's reasons for inciting the Administration to violent proceedings, even now when it is known that Vice-Consul Magelssen was murdered ode, are thus reported:

"From my own knowledge of the Turkish character I say that unless prompt and forceful measures are taken by this Government to overcome the beginning of the dreadful story."

He is then reported as explaining how the marrow

'In company with the late Cornelius Vanderfor Constantinople. It seems that it became noised throughout Turkey that the Vanderbilts and my self were making the jou'ney, and extensive prepartions were made to take us prisoners.

'A powerful faction in the Balkan Mountains assembled at one of the most sequestered and desolate points along the railroad and proceeded to remove a section of rall from the track

"Fortunately for us they miscalculated the train we were on, our own having passed before the rail was removed. But a wealthy Berlin broker and five companions were made prisoners.

What wonder the junior Senator from New York wants to batter down Beirut or any other Turkish town which American guns can find a pretext for bombarding? The memory of the horrible incident in his own experience, and the thought of what might have happened if the powerful faction in the Balkans had torn up the rail at that sequestered and desolate point before instead of after his train had passed, are ever present in Mr. DEPEW's mind, and color his judgment as to the proper international proredure in the present case.

Senator Depew remembers, shudders, judges Turkish character by events that exist only in the past potential, and wants to bombard Beirut.

But is it quite fair to the town where Americans have for half a immunities unusual in a Mohammedan country, to punish them so severely for something that did not happen in the Balkans, and for something that did not happen in Beirut, but which Mr. DEPEW thinks may happen unless their

walls are battered about their ears? The Commander-in-Chief at Oyster Bay, who needs no spur to energetic action in the Mediterranean or elsewhere, will do well to take counsel of the Hon. JOHN HAY, rather than of Senator DEPEW, in shaping a firm but decent policy with regard to Turkey.

# Canada's Railway Project.

The Canadian Parliament is engaged in a vigorous discussion of the Government project for a new transcontinental railway. The Liberal press, or perhaps we should say that portion of the Liberal press which stands by the Government in its proposed measure, presents fullpage reports of the arguments presented by the Liberal members. The Conservative press is equally profuse in its presentation of the arguments of the Opposition.

We have already reviewed the plan of the Government for an all-rail route from ocean to ocean, partly Government owned and all Government aided, to cross the country well to the northward of present lines. As was indicated in that review, the argument of the Opposition is confined largely to protest against the construction of the eastern end of the line. Their position has now taken on a more definite shape, and while it is not yet precisely formulated,

its general terms appear as follows: 1. The use of the present line, the Intercolonial. from Halifax to Montreal. This line is owned by the Government and has a Iready cost Canada some

g. The acquisition of the Canada Atlantic line from Montreal to Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay. This would give an all-rall route from the lakes to the Atlantic coast, and open a 380-mile " bridge "

between the lakes and the port of Montreal. 3. The acquisition of that portion of the Canadian Pacific which runs between North Bay and Port Arthur, and the building of a rail connection from North Bay to Depot Harbor. This appears a doubtful measure, as it would probably involve an expropriation of that section of the Canadian Pacific Rallway.

t. The construction of a double-track line from tiaes would be given running rights. This would Land Purchase act might be passed ment of Mr. OLMSTED, with the assistance give a Government-controlled route from Winnipeg to Mentreal or to Halifax, as shipping ports, except for the control of the lake transportation. 5. Government ald to the line from Winnipeg

o Edmonton, on the eastern slope of the Rockles. 6. A Government road from Edmonton to the at that point, thus preventing the monopoly of one of the few early available passes in the mountain

that section of the line which is really needed and fully justified, the prairie strip from Winnipeg westward. That would open to settlement many thousands of acres of superior wheat land and furnish the same outlet for the product of that area as that which is now open to Manitoba and the country westward along the Canadian Pacific Railway. The double track to Port Arthur, on the shore of Lake Superior, will soon become a necessity in any case. That the Canada Atlantic line will be of great value within the coming years there can be no doubt.

Against this there stands the proposal of the Liberals to construct another line through the region already traversed by the unprofitable Intercolonial, and Government without Nationalist supcontinue that line from Quebec to Winnipeg, through a country which is | will pay the price, which will be Home as yet imperfectly explored, virtually an Rule. uninhabited wilderness whose producing possibilities are quite unknown. The lative independence to Ireland seems time for the construction of that line to us imminent, if not inevitable, so far may come, but its installation under as the House of Commons is concerned. present conditions seems to us, as it does Nor is there any reason to believe that Senator from New York is reported as to probably a considerable majority of the House of Lords would resist such a the Canadians, premature, unwarranted project with its former inflexibility.

that present lines and those proposed Irish landlords are on the verge of elimiby the Conservatives are open to ready | nation. Having converted their estates about their ears," as he fiercely ex- attack and destruction by a force of into money, they will cease to have any Americans in case of war between the two countries savors of far-fetched sition to Home Rule, but, on the conbugaboo. As we are not going to war trary, will recognize the importance of with Canada, we are not going to tear gaining the good will of the Irish peoup her railroad tracks. Were such an ple if they wish to continue to reside utterly improbable occasion to arise, the location of a line 150 miles further to the north would be no guarantee of immunity from destruction by an Ameri- land been so near a repeal of the Act of only in an error in the diplomatic cipher | can force. A few men with a few pounds | Union as she is to-day. of dynamite skilfully used on a few bridges can put any ordinary road out of business, and Canada has no military force which could guard against such a Turkish Governor and soldiery there, the attempted | proceeding. But such a contingency surder of our national representative will be but is hardly worth discussion or considera-

It is expected that the railway discushis own knowledge of the Turkish charac- sion will be closed within a few days, ter was acquired. It is a tale to freeze and the final vote will be watched for with keen interest. Should the Government lose its measure, the resignation of BILT and his two sons, the present Cornelrus and the Ministry seems little short of in-WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, I started from Vienna evitable, and a general election may be

### The Political Prospects of Ireland.

The friends of Ireland in the United States wisely refrained while the Land Purchase bill was passing through Parliament from discussing the political effects of that epoch-making measure. We observe, also, that even now, when the bill has become a law, Mr. JUSTIN deny that they intend to consult their McCarthy, writing in the Fortnightly Review, avoids indicating in explicit terms the relation of Ireland's agrarian revolution to her demand for Home Rule. | front of their society, and is regarded | it has, as a rule, made a small charge of \$10 to cover We purpose here to point out the grounds for believing that the Irish people are close to the fulfilment of their but in the eyes of his subjects he has passionate desire for the virtual repeal done no wrong. He has preyed upon of the Act of Union and the reëstab- employers; exacted contributions from at Dublin. Our grounds for the belief are two: First, the Land Purchase act it should be interfered with, causes as has rendered the Home Rule party incomparably stronger than it ever was lieges. before; and, secondly, its Unionist opponents have been irremediably disrupted by Mr. Chamberlain's proposal

of a preferential tariff. Ulster, as well as the three other prov- mind. a gratuity of \$600,000,000, not to magnanimity or contrition, but to a wish proceedings of the Land League, and

to coercion The concession, therefore, instead of being received with lasting gratitude. is likely presently to act as a stimulus to further importunity. Even if the peasant farmers were disposed to remain quiescent for a while, the Nation- | solely to commercial purposes." alist leaders could easily arouse them by pointing out how signally the path had been smoothed to an improvement of their political position by the disappearance of the landlords who had been vitally interested in keeping Ire-

land under British rule. We need not say, moreover, autonomy will henceforth be clothed with peculiarly seductive charms; for the small freeholders about to be created act. The priests, on their part, would have never yet been able to secure from primary and secondary education. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that sonable man deny that Catholicism has a better claim to be established in Ireland -being the faith professed by a very large majority of the inhabitants-than has Anglicanism to be established in who knew the district in 1857. It was England. Such an innovation, startling a region of "squatters," desolate, mean, as it may seem, looks less chimerical infested with swamps, rocky, altogether Port Arthur to Winnipeg, over which all competing to-day than the notion that the present by a Unionist Government would have looked a few years ago.

Not only have the Home Rulers been erly by people whose recollections go made incalculably stronger in Ireland. but their opponents in Great Britain Tacine Coast, with running rights to all line, which are threatened with disintegration and may converge for passage through the mountains | collapse. Mr. Chamberlain has split | unpromising region, in the course of a the Unionist party. His proposal to very few years. tax food products in the United Kingdom for the purpose of giving a prefer- Park began was the notable year 1857. This seems a far more practical and ence to imports from the Colonies has practicable scheme than that proposed been denounced by three Unionist Chan-

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Lord GOSCHEN. Nothing short of a unanimous repudiation of Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN's plans by his fellow Ministers and his virtual expulsion from the Cabinet -which nobody expects to witnesscan prevent the disorganization of the Unionists at the next general election,

which is not likely to be long deferred. Disorganization is almost certain to their present disjointed condition, may not be able to secure in the next House of Commons a working majority over 1886 and ever since, they will find themselves incapable of forming a durable port. To obtain that support, they

The concession, therefore, of legis-The Irish landlords were impregnably The argument of some of the Liberals intrenched in the upper house, but the personal motive for a desperate oppoin Ireland.

These are our reasons for believing that never in a hundred years has Ire-

### Headquarters at Sing Sing.

SAM PARKS'S subjects are faithful to him. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, of which he was a walking delegate and the sovereign, has passed a resolution of confidence in him and voted to continue indefinitely his pay of \$48 a week. During his retirement in Sing Sing prison, he will necessarily be shut off from those royal perquisites for collecting \$200 of which from a manufacturer, under a threat of a strike, he dom. His devoted people will not withhold their tribute; and they show their fusion: enthusiastic loyalty by recommending that he be Grand Marshal of the Labor Day parade; and that if he is still detained in captivity, "a horse be led for him to mark his place in the line."

The other walking delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union captive chief and that Sing Sing will be the headquarters of their union. Yet it is clear that he still is the head and the law, he may be guilty of extortion, much surprise as indignation among his

### A Great Benefactor of New York.

The death of FREDERICK LAW OLMwho for centuries have been regarded ception and development of the scheme century or so enjoyed privileges and as the British garrison in Ireland, the of our Central Park, for with that splensole reliable upholders of the Protestant | did achievement his name will always religion and of British rule. Hereafter be associated, first of all, in the public

inces, will be entirely under the control In April, 1851, AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND. of the peasant farmers and the priests. | the then Mayor of New York, addressed The former tenants will regard the to the Common Council a message urging transaction by which they are to be the establishment of a park in the "northtransformed into peasant proprietors ern section of the island," where "dwellas a British concession to Irish impor- ings will ere long fill up the streets and tunity. They will be perfectly right in avenues north of Union Park"; and he attributing the assent of British tax- advised immediate steps toward the payers to a loan of \$500,000,000 and purchase of the necessary land because each year will witness a certain increase in the value of real estate outside of the to avert a revival of the incendiary city proper" which could then be obtained "at a comparatively small exthe necessity of resorting continually pense." Population, said the Mayor, is tending to the northern wards "but a few years since considered as entirely out of the city," and "it seems obvious that the entire tongue of land south of a line drawn across the City Hall Park is destined to be devoted

> In 1856, five years after the municipal government took possession of the land which is now Central Park, acquired for about five millions of dollars. Out of thirty-three plans for its construction. the one offered by Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED and Mr. CALVEST VAUX, in association, was accepted, and under their direction Central Park was laid out.

The President and executive officer of the Central Park Board from 1857 to will be told that a Dublin legislature 1870 was Mr. Andrew H. Green, and could relieve them of the rental im- the development of a peculiarly unatposed upon them by the Land Purchase tractive region into a beautiful and magnificent pleasure ground, according be well aware that they could obtain to the plans of Messrs. OLMSTED and from a Dublin legislature what they VAUX, was largely due to his vigilance and his consummate administrative ability. the British Parliament, to wit, a great Happily, Mr. Green survives Mr. Olmteaching university for Irish Catholics STED, who was two years his junior, and and adequate Government aid for their retains his zeal and his ability further to serve public interests; but his administration of Central Park from its foundaa Dublin legislature could be prevailed tion to the time when it had been made upon to declare Catholicism the State one of the most artistically beautiful religion of Ireland. Nor will any rea- parks in the world will remain a prime

contribution by him to New York The making of even a fairly sightly park of the land acquired by the city seemed a hopeless undertaking to those unattractive. The splendid achieveof Mr. CALVERT VAUX and Mr. WREY Mould, can only be appreciated propback to that period in the history of New York. A marvellous transformation was

The year when the making of Central

spread through the Union. The distress among the working people was acute, free soup kitchens were set up in different parts of the town, and the building of the Central Park proved a godsend. for work on it was given to many of the

unemployed. The first long step in the development of New York into a great capital of civilization was taken in the transformation mean defeat, although the Liberals, in of an unsightly district into one of the world's most beautiful and most extensive urban pleasure grounds, through the artistic genius of FREDERICK LAW Unionists and Irish Nationalists com- OLMSTED and CALVERT VAUX, under the bined. It is probable that again, as in able administration of ANDREW HAS-WELL GREEN

### Dr. Farr's Farewell.

WILLIAM FARR, Ph. D., LL. D., has ceased to be the head of that famous nursery of lawyers, the American Nashville College of Law, and has become the editor of American Legal Lore "a national journal of law devoted to the advancement of legal education in America." The October number of that periodical contains his farewell address and the Tennessee Constitution, whose methods for the advancement of legal education, especially by means of "correspondence courses," have not yet received from American lawvers the applause which Dr. FARR's high ethical and altruistic purpose may be thought to have merited. "Our motto," his valedictory tells us, "has been that we shall have this world but once, and therefore any good thing we could do or any kindness that we could bestow upon a truly worthy one, let us do it now, let us not defer it, nor neglect it, for we

shall not pass this way again. In accord with this rule of kindness to the truly worthy and of taking advantage of "a good thing," it has been the privilege and pleasure" of Dr. FARR in the last five years to matriculate some 6,000 resident students in Tennessee and other States and about 20,000 correspondence students, "a grand total of about 21,000 men and women." More than 5,000 a year. In spite of the fact that many have been called but few have been chosen." Dr. FARR's success has stirred the envy of competitors. Dr. FARB's defence of his learned and philhas been exiled for a time from his king- anthropic scheme of doing business must cover his detractors with con-

" We wanted students, and consequently made a persistent effort to get students, and by our untiring efforts, by day and by night, we secured them, not by the half-dozen, as some of our competitors, but by the hundreds and, later, by the thousands. Some of our lealous competitors, becoming sore of our success, commenced criticising the college for charging a small incidental fee when it conferred its annual honors. It is true that, in most cases, when the students have completed their courses. and in cases where the Institution has conferred honors upon its friends in the leading professions as a hero and a martyr. In the eyes of the actual cost of lithographing, engrossing and issuing its diplomas, given in evidence of any of its students or friends having received a degree from the Institution. \* \* \* If money had been the object, not the paltry sum of \$10, but in many shment of an autonomous legislature the enemy. This is part of his legitiinstances hundreds and sometimes thousands of mate prerogative and function. That sought from this Institution, which is held as a testimonial of efficiency and worth and is recognized by every court on earth where diplomas admit to the bar and serve as a passport to the membership of the great profession, the law.

Dr. FARR is rightly surprised at his own moderation. The diploma was STED, in his eighty-second year, at the dirt-cheap at \$10, especially if it con-There is no doubt that the Land Pur- Massachusetts town of Waverly, on tained his portrait. We are obliged chase act will eliminate the landlords Friday, recalls the history of the con- to content ourselves with one drawn

by his own hand: "While occupying the position of President, I have done my duty. I have tried to do it well with this consciousness, I feel that as the years shall come and go that my heart may be filled with the ecstatic joy of an almost satisfied ambition. I believe it was HARDENBERG of New Jersey who said: 'Man, in all his wide domain, bath no gift of honor that can satisfy the longings of the immortal soul.' I shall try to keep my thoughts like into His, who stood and measured the world and the heights and depths thereof, and the everlasting

mountains scattered, and the eternal hills did bow. We are ashamed to say that we can't remember HARDENBERG of New Jersey. but he has honor enough in being cited by FARR of Tennessee.

And now a picture of the American Nashville College of Law:

" No College ever attained such eminence in so quiet a manner. No College ever rose to such greatness in a time so short. No College ever advanced so rapidly in all that constitutes national strength and national pride. No College ever rose to such a pinnacle of power and fame in the educational world in a space of time so incredibly short. No College has done more during this period toward the advancement of legal education in America, for all of which your speaker is profoundly thankful to the many friends of the College who have made it possible, and especially to Almighty Goo, for without His divine guidance we should have faltered long ago but for the fact that when we were weak He made us

And no other college president was so made up of piety and business. Will it be believed that this illustrious Institution has been sold for a miserable little \$12,000? The purchasers admit that Dr. FARR is equal to two men and advertise this "splendid opening for the right parties:"

# "TWO TENNESSEE LAWYERS.

The undersigned and associates, having purchased the Nashville College of Law, desire to employ two Tennessee lawyers to succeed Prof. WILLIAM FARB, whose time expires by special contract in September, after which time he will devote his entire time and attention to the editorship of American Legal Lore, a monthly publication, Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tenn. The gentlemen employed are to occupy the positions of President and Dean and have full charge of all Resident work and instruction of the College at annual salary to be determined upon, heginning the first Monday in October, 1903. A splendid opening for the right parties. For particulars ad-JAMES J. WRIGHT, General Agent.

" Nashville College of Law. We hope that "the right parties" will apply. But who can fill Dr. FARR's place? Who, however splendid the opening offered, can ever rise to Dr. FARR's splendid close?

" Man stands preëminently a mind animal. No degrees timit his life, no walls bem him in. The depths are his; he can dredge the waters and sink his shaft to the earth's burning heart. The heights brought about by skill and genius in an are his he can elimb the heights of fame and on the bleak and barred pages, read the history of victories won. He can turn his glass into the neavens and there analyze the star dust of the Milky Way. And you young lady, young gentleman, are such a being. The universe is your field. the year of the terrible financial and What can you do? You can move on from mental commercial panie and of the Great Awak- childhood to intellectual manhood, from ignorance by the Liberals. It makes provision for cellors of the Exchequer, Mr. RITCHIE, ening, or the religious revival which to wisdom, from weakness to strength, from little-

where the air is nure, the sky clear and the vision enlarged. Here is happiness worth the journey here is pleasure unconfined. The prize is worth

And Dr. FARR takes the prize.

The Postponed Vacht Race.

Old Boreas evidently became weary of the continued sneering at "America's Cup weather" and set out on Friday to show what he could do. Those who have been in the habit of visiting the Jersey coast summer resorts were not at all surprised by the arrival of that familiar cold storm which generally closes 'the season" with firmness and celerity. It was most unfortunate that the storm could not have been postponed till tomorrow, but the weather department, as all men have noted, recks not of

dates nor of days, not even of holidays. The yacht race was very properly postponed, to the great dissatisfaction of curbstone seamen, whose nautical lore is gathered from the bulletin boards. The yachtsmen down in the Horseshoe were berated roundly by these sapient critics, who declared that they were afraid to give their vessels a good trial in a stiff wind and a rough sea.

The curbstone critics were right. The vachtsmen were afraid. Of course it is a stretch of courtesy to describe a northeasterly gale off Sandy Hook as a stiff wind; but no matter. The yachts- do they might ruin their sails, carry away their masts and possibly batter in the foundland sealers.

On such a day as vesterday not even the skipper of a four-masted ship would go to sea if he could help it, and he usually could. If the yachts had gone out, they would have been under closereefed canvas and probably could not have worked to windward. But people do not have to race yachts in storms. even to escape the derisive comments of those who in such weather do not like to cross the North River in a ferryboat.

Just two years ago the American Bar Association held its annual meeting away out in Denver. It was upon that occasion that the once famous but now unjustly forgotten Mr. Littlefield of Maine began his comet career of temporary celebrity by overruling the decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases.

If Mr. LITTLEFIELD had happened to be the chairman of a committee of the Bar Association, instead of a mere member, he might have put his severe censure of the Supreme Court in the form of a committee report and invited the association to take formal action on the same, with a view to setting the ultimate tribunal right in the performance of its highest constitutional unction

That is where Mr. WALTER S. LOGAN of this town had a slight advantage over Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine. At the session of the association last week at Hot Springs, Va., Mr. Logan happened to be chairman of a committee. He was therefore able to work in his crank speech in semi official shape as a report, which the association wisely and mercifully returned to him for more specific recommendations next year. thus postponing discussion on the trust question for at least twelve months.

That is all there is in an incident which some of our contemporaries seem to regard as of considerable importance.

# Possibilities of the Catamaran.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT "The Reliance is a machine, a marvellous invention," said Sir Thomas Lipton in an interview "but the Sham-rock is prettier."

Most yachtsmen agree with him, but, unforunately, in yacht races and all kinds of races there is seldom much consolation in beauty. And it is sad to think that there is another "machine easily and in any weather outsail Reliance and Shamrock, and that is the long turned down and too fast machine the catamaran.

Certainly the queer thing has a rather disagreeable tendency to pitch pole But that defect might be removed by the introduction of twin bull noses, each somewhat like that of the Reliance. instead of two shells, might completely overcome the rooting tendency of the catamaran without interfering much with her marvellous speed. Since machines are in order, there seems to be no good

reason for barring out the catamaran or any other "git thar" sailing machine. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

# The Religious Discussion

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take I lively interest in and read daily all the letters published on the editorial page of THE SUN. To my mind, no more entertaining and instructive matter s elsewhere obtainable. From a literary point of view the letters on religious questions impress me models of perfection, ably written and sincere: but with our most eminent authorities so widely at variance and offering so great a diversity of theories on these questions, how is it possible for the vast unlearned masses to arrive at any definite or satisfying conclusion? For one, I find only confusion worse confounded.

Divested of all dogmas, rituals, medieval customs and practices, what are religion and Christianity? We either do or do not believe in God and a future existence. If we believe in the resurrection and eternity of the soul. &c., what effect or influence. If any, will demonstration or the absence of it have on our acceptance of the king-dom of heaven, other conditions being equal, so long as the belief is there?

#### St. Elmo's Fire Reported Ashere TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last night fter a very hot and stifling day, we had a brilliant display of lightning, and my husband, on going to a window to look at the approaching storm, noticed peculiar light on the top of a large maple tree bout fifty feet away. He called me, and together

we watched the light for about ten minute The tree, having lost some of its branches, is almost straight across the top, and along this line the lights played in a dancing, flickering way, measuring, as nearly as we could judge, from about two feet at one end of the line to a few inches at the other. They were very bright just after a flas lightning and grew dimmer until a fresh flash. When the rain came we saw no more light for some time, but after a while it appeared dimly a

times after lightning flashes.

Is not this a very rare occurrence? We hear of St. Eimo's light on ships and sometimes on high mountains, but I had never known of its appearing on the tops of trees. GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Aug. 28.

#### More Nominations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the next election what could beat this ticket?

Lou Dillon for Mayor. Jim Jeffries for Sheriff. And then appoint Sir Tommy Coffector of the Port, thereby giving him a chance to get even. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

# Unerring Childhood.

From the Academy.

The child is so often right. It has not the misllaneous knowledge of the grown-up person who reads newspapers and keeps a tame Eucyclopædia Britannica in a carefully devised cage. But the childish mind has an unerring logical faculty, not

McClure's Magazine for September is made ptable by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's articl New Industrial Conspiracy," an astounding revela- one that the of the acquiescence of employers in union tyranny and corruption in Chicago. There are 1001 supply talabat care of us-articles on "Andrews's Ballroad Raid," an excit. 1014, there are 95h in virtua wit ing episode of the civil war, and on the work of the i to absolutely dry divers or a poing short stories. Miss Clara Morris writes a aquarium fish cannot live in sympathetic account of Alessandro Salvini.

less to largeness, from the valley to the heights. | QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION. No Amendment of the Naturalization

to the principles of the Constitution of the

United States, and, third, that they are well

Law Needed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The existing naturalization law is not generally understood, because not generally read. Its terms are very clear it provides that persons of foreign birth may become citizens by the order and decree of any court of record, Federal or State, if they satisfy Judge by the testimony of at least two witnesses, first, that they are of good moral character; second, that they are attiched

disposed to the peace and good order of the Government. It is not sufficient that they apply for naturalization and produce two witnesses to swear that they possess these qualifica-tions. The law gives the Judge no authority to admit them to citizenship, even if twenty witnesses so testify, unless he is "satisfied of the truth of their testimony. "Satisfied"

is the word of the statute. The great body of applicants and their witnesses are manifestly totally ignorant of the meaning of the questions put to them by the Court, and simply answer, "Yes" to them all, as they are instructed to do by agents of the political committees (of both parties) who hunt them up and bring them in to have them made voters. The slightest cross-examination of them would compel the Judge to deny the application.

The witness when asked: "Is the appli-cant attached to the principles of the Consutution?" always answers, "Yes, sir." what could he say, in nineteen cases out of every twenty, if asked: "How do you know What have you ever heard him say about the Constitution? Which of its principles did you ever hear him mention? What you yourself know about the principles men were afraid that if they went out of the Constitution?" He would confess his ignorance and refute his own testimony as given in his answer to the first question hulls of their craft-for these vessels asked by Justice Field, in the Circuit Court are merely racing machines, not New- at San Francisco, if he was in favor of a reonce heard an applicant who had been publican form of government." Reply: "No sir; I am a Democrat." The Judge, who was himself a Democrat, did not admit

him to citizenship. No change in the naturalization law is necessary to make it the duty of Judges to get at the truth in each case. It has so long been the custom to admit the applicant upon mere "yes, sir" of ignorant witnesses, that to inaugurate the system of their crossexamination would be an innovation which would displease those who are interested in making voters without limit; but the remedy is so simple and lies so fully within power of the courts that there ought to be concerted action among Judges to reform the present loose practice, which is nothing less than vicious legislation from the bench.

GEORGE C. GORHAM WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. Advantages of Admitting the Foreign-

Born to Clifzenship. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Our uffrage is mainly a representation of practical interests. As a epublic we say that the worker is to be represented as well as the employer, the tenant as well as the land-The immigrant is here as a worker. If he were not needed for the development of our resources, he would certainly be excluded. THE SUN showed recently tha nearly all immigrants are employed in our Northeastern States, leaving other regions without the labor and population they need. Idleness is a greater crime against the nation han any foreign speech or foreign customs. While the immigrant works, as he always does, he is performing his part for the welfare of the nation, and is entitled to the vote

that represents the interests of the worker.

This is American doctrine, which no true merican can attack.

It is suggested that foreigners should be ontent to see their children voting. Don't our correspondents know that the children immigrants are generally inferior to their orents, morally, physically and in practical to. Doesn't every observer know that we have ore to fear from the children of immigrants rought up among the temptations of cities. rought up among the temptations of cities an from the immigrant himself, the instrious parent of offtimes shiftless children. The Sun said, the other day, that many alians have bought tenements in New York, know of many foreign-born Jews who have brighted property. In our country distance of the said of t purchased property. In our country districts many Poles and Italians are owners of small farms or little dwellings. All these foreigners pay taxes. If immigrants are disfranchised, we shall have many paying taxes without representation. Shall we put a property qualification to the foreign vote? The proposition is so greats departure from our traditions that no one can look upon it with favor and still call himself and

our traditions that no one can look it with favor and still call himself an

it would be unwise to disfranchise a large percentage of our able-bodied men. The civil war took place a few years after the Know-Nothing movement, and thousands of Irish volunteered. They were not driven from the ranks because they were not American. In our late Spanish war the so-called foreign elements were well represented among the Volunteers. One regiment that left New York held a large percentage of foreign-born men. The Irish Volunteers, many of whom are foreign-born, were told that their services were not required. If by of whom are foreign-born, were told their services were not required. If war had been a prolonged struggle the h Volunteers of America would have ished thousands of foreign-born voluns. Thousands more of the same nationar would have cheered the call to arms, usands again of other foreign men would be to be taken before we could have the lary strength that once overswed the Thousands again of the have to be taken before we could have the military strength that once overawed the Holy Alliance. Can the safety of our nation depend upon the race that is given to suicide?

The character of the immigrant is unjustly treated. As The SUN said, in comment justly treated. As The SUN said, in comment numared, there is vice of one kind or another in every social sphere. The immigrant is not spotless, but let the sinless cast the stone. The poor immigrants of New York, whatever their faults may be, are favored by comparison with the native poor of London and other great European cities.

The immigrant problem seems to be considered mostly from an æsthetic point of view. This is an encouraging aign for Arcofiview. view. This is an encouraging sign, for Americans are accused of showing no love for the beautiful. Still, the question is largely practical, and those who would take the "heart-tical, and those who would take the "heartache and the thousand natural shocks acial feeling into the arena of politics mus be prepared to show strong political reaso

# for the action they contemplate. T. J. REGAN. DOUGLASTON, L. I., Aug. 26.

Curiosities of Literature Virgil was reciting his Boold.
"But, why," asked his friends, "did you sing of Arms and the Man?"

"I didn't think," he faltered, "Of course, I should have made it Feet and the Man." Fearful that this sunb to the football heroes would kill his epic, he was fain to weep.

Romeo had climbed the ladder to Juliet's balcony "Ain't it just lovely!" she murmured sweetly "Yes," answered the adoring swain, "there can't be any small boy under the sofa trouble this w. his notes all mixed up.

Cicero was found in tears. 'And is it because you are outlawed?" asked his faithful dependents faithful dependents.

No." sobbed the great orator, "They haven't yet they have not done so.

240 WEST 112TH STREET. written any five act melodrama about it! Rather than suffer insult upon injury, he allowed

himself to fall into the hands of his murderers. Macaulay had just finished the work. "Tell us," said his friends, "why do you call it the Lays of Ancient Rome?" Because," he answered, "the lies are the historical novels Satisfied he hadn't made a slip in his English.

they gave unstitted praise. No Labor Party in Heaven.

From the London Duily Chronicle, ator Walker told a story during a recent debate in the Upper House of the Co in China was endeavoring to convert one or to natives. "Suppose me Christian, me go to heaven?" remarked Ah Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All right," retorted the heathen, "but what for you no let Chinaman into Australia when you let nim into heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor party in heaven

Pasteur institutes, together with several interest. have developed hings, while in many an amanyou's would be a a source

HONORS DUTCH CONSUL-GENERAL

Queen of Netherlands Makes Him Conmander in Orange-Nassau Gider.

Word came here by cable from The Hague yesterday of a new distinction bestowed upon R. J. Plinter, the Consul-General of the Netherlands at New York He has been made a Commander of the Order of Orange-Nassau in recognition of his services to his Government at his

post in this city. Mr. Planten has been connected with the consulate for thirty years. For ten years he was Vice-Consul and since 1883 he has been Consul-General. If the Consuls at New York were organized as a body he would be the dean of the c usular c ris but the Consuls are rarely seen together. It is said that Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General, has been next longest in service, although he has bee n t nearly so long in office here as Mi

anten. Mr. Planten is a native of Holland He was born in Amsterdam in 1835, and came to the United States when he was 13 years He was made an officer of the Orde old. He was made an officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau some years ago, and has now been advanced to a ligher class. The order was founded by the Queen Regent Emma, in the name of the Queen, in 1892. The insignia is a handsome deceration in blue and gold, surgented by a golden crown and sust ended mounted by a golden crown and suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon, with a central medallion bearing a lion rampant and the motto "I Will Maintain."

### SAM PARKS.

### As Viewed by a Political Feonomist

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one branch of education, as it has always seemed to me, that should be taught in our public schools above all other branches ax cept spelling, reading, grammar, arithmetic and perhaps geography, and that is political economy. It is strange that a branch so vital to the welfure of the public and of the body politic should be so neglected that not more than one person in every thousand has any knowledge of it, and of the number that have any knowledge of it not more than one person in every thous and has a clear and serviceable knowledge of it. These percentages

are my estimates only. Sam Parks boasted that he would raise the wages of the tinsniths from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a day. How many varpenters, brick and stone masons, bakers, stone makers and other artisans who sympathize with the Sam Parks movement realize that if it should win they must earn more money in order to buy the needed articles of the minemath's product? And if all these artisans should strike and win increases in wages in Aroportion to that gained by the tinsmiths, how many of realize that their employers would be forced to increase the prices of the articles produced by them, and that the public, of which labor is a large part, would be forced to pay more for the articles than they did before, hence that they would be no better off than they were at the lower scales of wages? And

yet all this is merely elementary. As an illustration of the general looseness of thinking upon the subject of political economy among those high up in life I think the following is a fair sample: I was talking recently on the subject of labor troubles with a leading citizen of north Jarsey, who is not only a leading lawyer, but a Democratic politician of note who was too sane to follow Bryan in 1896 and only became a leading factor in the Jersey Democratic campaign of 1900 in order to be "regular." He remarked that he had long felt that labor was not getting its fair share. I said that I am quite a be-liever in the old Jackson anti-paternalism idea. "So am I." he returned warmiy, with out the least intellectual way of the rank in

consistency of his mind. Had a clear knowledge of political economy een instilled into the minds of the rising generation of the past thirty years there be no Sam Parkses to-day: ther wouldn't be enough ignorance among the masses of labor to give growth and support to this vicious type of mortal. The masses of labor would know and beenly realize tha the law of supply and demand is the only safe law to abide by. They would know that artificial laws enacted in Mefiance of this natural law only tend to unsettle values.
destroy confidence and bring on panies They would know that trusts wit yout violence

cannot destroy competition. Every one with a grain of same knows that labor unions are trusts. Can any one name an instance in which a labor ituic in wages, beyond a natural increase, through the agency of its trust feature? In every instance the unnatural increase has been forced upon the employer by viola no or threats of violence, for this is the on possible way in which a labor union choke off the operation of the law of supple and demand. No more can a business true sell its product at an exorbitant figure. moment that a business trust, after having choked off competition, raises the price of its product to an unnatural figure, the law of supply and demand steps in and vetoes the scheme. For capital is sleeplessly on the alert for investment, and the moment that a trust article is held so high that there is "good profit" in it, that moment capital enters

the field to compete for the "good profit. These things are all elementary and can be taught clearly to a child of tender years Labor is its own worst enemy. In times of prosperity, notwithstanding all the proved machinery of the day there is ample work for labor, and none that is worthy theed go idle or hungry and naked. Enlighten-ment is the greatest need of labor.

#### NEW YORK, Aug. 28. As Viewed by a Bricklayer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 se by your paper that Sam Parks is in State prison. I am a New York bricklayer, starved out by walking delegates, and am here work ing on the railroad track at \$1.20 a day to support my family.

The journeyman mechanic in New York is a slave of the walking delegate. I ou done with him. He is a curse to a good mechanic. He and his backers will permit the good mechanic to do but a certain amoun of work. He cannot rise. The poorest slow must be his aqual. He is called off if h family do starve. He has no assurance

steady work. He is always under the tyrans of the walking delegate. ERNEST J. ROBINS. STOCKHOLM, N. J., Aug. 28.

# A Card From Mrs. Roabury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN. Sr. you kindly deny the assertion made by th you know dely the assertion make by the various papers (excepting yours), that of Tuesday I "repulsed" Miss Tamasch 12 the court room? Mr. Roxbury's family and have only the bindlest feelings toward Miss Tomasch. The papers in general have given the public a very different impression. I wrote to one of the papers that published the statement, asking them to dany it, but as yet they have not done so. F. Loxuit.

# Art Criticism in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Of the statuary on the World's Fair group. Blizzard" arrived first, and disperses a frigid gestiveness over the baked asphalt nearly lovers of art should go and look at it in a rm next winter. The illusion will then curate. Critical cowboys will be satisfied of of the unities. The horse has his back turned the north, whence the blizzards come have been just like the necessities of scul at legoration to have turned the figure the of in the attitude of shrinking before the softly ing airs from southern Texas. But the landing of the grand basin preserved the road point of the compass.

Huddled under his horse is the plainsmais a cow puncher or not, but his tose is William M. Livarts, quite a scholar one that has pored over many a great an educated professional feature, that mixing thery see the plains from a Pullivan window. You in an interfer of the coop of the restly, rolled up in a blanker, our and is long and swarm all out t